

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1 (currently amended): A urethane (meth)acrylate oligomer obtained by reacting a polyol component (A) consisting of a polyoxypropylene polyol which has from 2 to 4 hydroxyl groups, a hydroxyl value  $V_{OH}$  (mgKOH/g) of from ~~5 to 115~~ 9 to 17 and a total degree of unsaturation  $V_{US}$  (meq/g) satisfying the formula 1, with a polyisocyanate compound (B) and a hydroxylated (meth)acrylate compound (C):

$$V_{US} \leq (0.45/V_{OH}) + 0.02 \quad \text{Formula 1}$$

Claim 2. (Previously presented) The oligomer according to Claim 1, wherein the polyoxypropylene polyol is a polyoxypropylene polyol obtained by reacting an propylene oxide to an initiator by means of a double metal cyanide complex as a catalyst.

Claim 3 (currently amended): A process for producing a urethane (meth)acrylate oligomer, which comprises reacting a polyol component (A) consisting of a polyoxypropylene polyol which has from 2 to 4 hydroxyl groups, a hydroxyl value  $V_{OH}$  (mgKOH/g) of from ~~5 to 115~~ 9 to 17 and a total degree of unsaturation  $V_{US}$  (meq/g) satisfying the formula 1, with a polyisocyanate compound (B) and a hydroxylated (meth)acrylate compound (C):

$$V_{US} \leq (0.45/V_{OH}) + 0.02 \quad \text{Formula 1}$$

Claim 4 (previously presented): The process for producing the oligomer according to Claim 3, wherein the polyol component (A) and the polyisocyanate compound (B) are reacted under such a condition that the isocyanate group is stoichiometrically excessive, and then, the obtained reaction product is reacted with the hydroxylated (meth)acrylate compound (C).

Claim 5 (Previously presented): A photo-curable composition comprising the oligomer as defined in Claim 1 and a photo-polymerization initiator.

Claim 6 (Previously presented): The urethane (meth)acrylate oligomer according to Claim 1, wherein the polyoxyalkyne polyol has a total degree of unsaturation,  $V_{US}$  (meq/g), satisfying the formula 2:

$$V_{US} \leq (0.45/V_{OH}) + 0.01 \quad \text{Formula 2}$$

Claim 7 (Previously presented): The urethane (meth)acrylate oligomer according to Claim 1, wherein the polyoxyalkyne polyol has a total degree of unsaturation,  $V_{US}$  (meq/g), satisfying the formula 3:

$$V_{US} \leq (0.45/V_{OH}) \quad \text{Formula 3}$$

Claim 8 (Previously presented): The urethane (meth)acrylate oligomer according to Claim 1, wherein the hydroxylated (meth)acrylate compound (C) comprises hydroxyalkyl acrylate, wherein the alkyl group is  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  alkyl.

Claim 9 (Previously presented): The urethane (meth)acrylate oligomer according to Claim 8, wherein the alkyl group is  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkyl.

Claim 10 (Previously presented): The urethane (meth)acrylate oligomer according to Claim 9, which is 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate or 2-hydroxypropyl acrylate.

Claim 11 (Previously presented): The urethane (meth)acrylate oligomer according to Claim 1, having a viscosity of from 5400 to 8200.

Claim 12. (Previously presented) A cured urethane (meth)acrylate oligomer according to Claim 1, having a tensile strength of from 43 to 74 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

Claim 13. (Previously presented) A cured urethane (meth)acrylate oligomer according to Claim 1, having a break elongation of from 320 to 560%.

Claim 14. (Cancelled)

Claim 15. (Cancelled)